

for breeding purposes; an edible wild grape, *Vitis amurensis* (S. P. I. No. 36753), from the Little Wu Tai Mountains, which appears not yet to have been hybridized with American or European grapes; an unusually vigorous form of wild peach, said to be a hybrid (S. P. I. No. 36665); three dwarf flint varieties of maize, ripening in 8 to 10 weeks (S. P. I. Nos. 36667 to 36669); dwarf sorghum, growing not over 3 or 4 feet high, for short-season regions (S. P. I. Nos. 36670 to 36672); three new wild roses (S. P. I. Nos. 36857 to 36859) from the Little Wu Tai Mountains, for the use of American rose breeders; three varieties of Chinese jujubes of good quality (S. P. I. Nos. 36852 to 36854); four species of wild asparagus, one of which produces edible shoots (S. P. I. Nos. 36766 to 36769); a variety of the kohlrabi, which weighs as much as 25 pounds (S. P. I. No. 36770); a variety of the plum species, *Prunus salicina* (S. P. I. No. 36804), which produces a fruit said to be the size of an apple, suited, according to Mr. Meyer, to the cooler sections of the United States; a biennial species of *Artemisia* (S. P. I. No. 36797), which the Chinese use as a stock upon which to graft chrysanthemums, suggested as of value in the North where the nights are too cool and the summers too short to raise chrysanthemums out of doors; and from the Little Wu Tai Mountains 39 species of shrubs and ornamental plants (S. P. I. Nos. 36726 to 36764), many of which will doubtless be of value around the farm homes and in the city dooryards of the Northwest.

Through the constantly growing circle of foreign and domestic friends of plant introduction the following important importations have been made:

A variety of Mexican avocado, to which the writer's attention was directed, found by Postmaster General Burleson growing in the little Mexican village of Lagas, at 5,000 feet altitude (S. P. I. No. 36687); a collection of spring and winter wheats from Turkestan (S. P. I. Nos. 36498 to 36527), sent by Dr. Richard Schroeder, who believes they should do especially well in California and Utah, where summer rains are rare; four varieties of the papaya (S. P. I. Nos. 36275 to 36278) from Minas Geraes, Brazil, where a single seedling produced by actual count 200 fruits in 30 months; four independent shipments of Korean ginseng seed (S. P. I. Nos. 36282, 36596, 36716, and 36900); the Quina de Pernambuco, a small yellow-flowered tree which will stand light frosts and which is used like cinchona as a medicinal plant (S. P. I. No. 36661); the ilama, a red-fleshed anona from Tlatlaya, Mexico (S. P. I. No. 36632); a collection of soy, mung, and adzuki beans from Harbin, Manchuria (S. P. I. Nos. 36914 to 36923); a collection of sorghum varieties from German East Africa (S. P. I. Nos. 36610 to 36616); a barberry with edible fruit from the foothills of the Cordilleras of Argentina (S. P. I. No. 36626); a yellow Ussurian plum (S. P. I. No. 36607), which will probably prove hardy